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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1. 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO. 4

Poetry.

FAR AWAY.

"The land that is very far off."—Isa. xxxiii 17.

Upon the shore
Of Evermore
We sport like children at their play;
And gather shells
Where sinks and swells
The mighty sea from far away.

Upon that beach
Nor voice nor speech
Doth things intelligibly say;
But through our souls
A whisper rolls
That comes to us from far away.

Into our ears
The voice of years
Comes deeper, deeper, day by day:
We stoop to hear
As it draws near,
Its awfulness from far away.

At what it tells,
We drop the shells
We were so full of yesterday,
And pick no more
Upon that shore,
But dream of brighter far away.

And o'er that tide,
Far out and wide,
The yearnings of our souls do stray;
We long to go
We do not know
Where it may be, but far away.

The mighty deep
Doth slowly creep
Upon the shore where we did play;
The very sand
Where we did stand
A moment since, swept far away.

Our playmates all,
Beyond our call,
Are passing hence, as we, too, may,
Up to that shore
Of Evermore,
Beyond the boundless far away.

We'll trust the wave,
And Him to save
Beneath whose feet as marble lay
The rolling deep,
For he can keep
Our souls in that dim far away.

Miscellaneous.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILDS.

THE RED SHIELD.

Come with me to the eastern part of the city—the old town—where you will discover scarcely a sign of modern architecture. The streets are narrow; the houses lean toward each other from opposite sides of the way, as if they were friends about to fall into each other's arms. It is the Jew's quarter. The door-ways are crowded with women and children—all bearing the unmistakable features which, the world over, characterizes this heroic people—rejected of God, despised of men, persecuted as no other nation has ever been, scattered everywhere, yet retaining their nationality, endowed with a vitality which has no parallel in the human race.

We turn down the Judengasse, the Jew's alley, from the chief thoroughfare of the modern town. In this street, one hundred and twenty-four years ago, lived a dealer in old clothes, who had a red shield for a sign, which in German reads, Roth Child. It was in 1743 that a child was born to this Israelite. The name given to the boy was Anselm Myer; who also became a clothes dealer and a pawn broker, succeeding to the business of his father. By degrees he extended his business; lending money at high rates of interest during the wars of the last century, managing his affairs with such skill that Prince William the Landgrave made him his banker. When Napoleon came across the Rhine, in 1806, the clothes dealer was directed to take care of the treasure of the Prince, amounting to twelve millions of dollars, which he invested so judiciously that it brought large increases to the owner, and especially to the manager.

This banker died in 1812, leaving an estate estimated at $5,000,000—not a very large sum these days—but he left an injunction upon his sons, which was made binding by an oath given by his sons around his death bed, which has had and still has a powerful influence upon the world. The sons bound themselves by an oath, holding his property in partnership, extending the business, that the world might know of but one house of the *red shield!* (Rothschild.)

The sons were true to their oath. Nathan went to Manchester, England, as early as 1797, but afterwards moved to London.—Anselm remained at Frankfort, James went to Paris, Solomon to Vienna, and Charles to Naples, the five brothers thus occupying great financial centres. Nathan in London amassed money with great rapidity, and the same may be said of all the others, the wars of Napoleon being favorable to the business of the house. Nathan went to the Continent to witness the operations of Wellington in his last campaign against Napoleon, prepared to act with the utmost energy, let the result be what it might. He witnessed the battle of Waterloo, and, when assured of Napoleon's defeat, rode all night, with relays of horses, to Oxford; went across the channel in a fishing smack—for it was before the days of steam—reached London in advance of all other messengers, and spread the rumor that Wellington and Blucher were defeated. The 20th of June in that memorable year was a dismal day in London. The battle was fought on the 18th. Nathan Myer, of the house of Red Shield, by hard riding, reached London at midnight on the 19th. On the morning of the 20th the news was over town that the cause of the allies was lost, and that Napoleon had swept all before him. England had been the leading spirit in the struggle against Napoleon. The treasury of Great Britain had supplied funds to nearly all of the allied powers. If their cause was lost, what hope was there for the future? Bankers flew from door to door in eager haste to sell their stocks. Funds of every description went down. Anselm Myer was beseiged by men who had funds for sale. What would they give? But mean while he had scores of agents purchasing. Twenty four hours later Wellington's messenger arrived in London; the truth was known. The nation gave vent to its joy; up went the funds, pouring, it is said, five millions of dollars into the coffers of this one branch of the house of the Red Shield!

Though Frankfort is a comparatively small city, though it has no imperial court, it is still a great money centre, solely because that here is the central house of the Rothschilds and other bankers.

The house of the Red Shield is the greatest banking house of the world—the mightiest of all time. Its power is felt the world over—in the Tuileries of Paris, in the imperial palace at St. Petersburg, in the Vatican at Rome, in the Bank of England, in Wall street; State street and by every New England fireside. The house of the Red Shield, by the exercise of its financial power can make a difference in the yearly account of every man who reads these words of mine! Though Anselm Myer has been half a century dead; though several of his sons have gone down to the grave, the house is the same. The grandchildren have the spirit of the children. The children of the brothers have intermarried, and it is one family, animated by a common purpose, that the world shall know only one *red shield!*

AMERICAN BONDS.

The house, at an early stage of the American war, took hold of the United States bonds. Germany had confidence in America. England strove for our ruin, but the people of the Rhine believed in the star of American liberty. Fifty years of peace had been long enough to bring wealth to th is land, and so with every steamer orders were sent across the Atlantic for investment in American securities. It is supposed that Germany holds, at the present time, about three hundred and fifty millions of the United States bonds, and it is said that there have been no less than fifty million dollars profit to the bankers of Frankfort on American securities since 1863!

The great banking houses here make little show. The transactions of the Rothchilds amount to millions a day, and yet the operations are conducted as quietly as the business of a small counting house. You can purchase any stock here. Passing along the streets I noticed bonds of the State of California—of several American States—of the United States—bonds in Dutch, Russian, Turkish, Arabic, Spanish, Italian, French—bonds of all lands—of States, cities, towns and companies. The reports of the Frankfort exchange are looked at by the European bankers with as much interest as that of London or Paris.

Erlanger, the banker who negotiated the rebel cotton loan, and who fleeced English sympathisers with the South out of fifteen million dollars, has a house here. He has just now taken hold of the new Tunisian loan, but his management of the rebel loan has brought discredit upon his house.

The power of the Red Shield was felt by Prussia last summer. The Prussian Government demanded an indemnity of great amount, twenty five million of dollars, I believe, from the city of Frankfort. The head of the house of the Red Shield informed Count Bismarck that if the attempt was made to enforce that levy he would break every bank in Berlin; that he had the power to do it, and that he should exercise the power. Prussia had won a victory at Koenigratz; she could sweep away all opposition; but here, in the person of one man, she had met an adversary who had the power to humble her, and she declined the contest. A much lower sum was agreed upon, which was paid by the city.

THE ROTHSCHILDS AND THE POPE.

For fifteen centuries the Jews have been cursed by the Pope, and persecuted by the Roman Church. There is no more revolting chapter of horrors in history than that of the treatment of the Jews at the hands of the Pontiffs. In all lands where the Roman religion is dominant the children of Israel have been treated with barbaric rigor—allowed few privileges, denied all rights, looked upon as a people accursed of God, and set apart by divine ordination to be trampled upon by the church. In Rome, at the present day, the Jews are confined to the Ghetto; they are not allowed to set up a shop in any other part of the city; they cannot leave the city without a permit; they can engage only in certain trades; they are compelled to pay enormous taxes into the Papal treasury; they are subject to a stringent code of laws established by the Pope for their special government; they are imprisoned and fined for the most trivial offences.

They cannot own any real estate in the city; cannot build or tear down or remodel any dwelling, or change their place of business, without Papal permission. They are in abject slavery, with no rights whatever, and entitled to no privileges, and receive none, except upon the gracious condescension of the Pope. In former times they were unmercifully whipped and compelled to listen once a week to the *Christian* doctrine of the priests. But time is bringing changes. The Pope is in want of money, and the house of the Red Shield has money to lend on good security. The house is always ready to accommodate governments. Italy wants money, so she sells her fine system of railroads to the Rothschilds. The Pope wants money, and he sends his Nuncio to wealthy houses of the despised race, offers them security on the property of the church, the Campagna, and receives ten million dollars to maintain his army and Imperial State. That was in 1865. A year passes and the Pontifical expenditures are five millions more than the income, and the deficit is made up by the Rothschilds, who take a second security at a higher rate of interest. Another year has passed and there is a third great annual vacuum in the Papal treasury of six millions, which quite likely will be filled by the same house. The firm can do it with as much ease as your readers can pay their yearly subscriptions to the weekly *Journal*. When will the Pope redeem his loan at the rate he is going? Never. Manifestly the day is not distant when these representatives of the persecuted race will have all the available property of the church in their possession. Surely time works wonders.

JUBILEE OF THE REFORMATION.—On the 31st of October, 1517, Martin Luther nailed upon the door of the church of Wittenberg, ninety-five theses against the doctrine of indulgences. D'Aubigne says of this simple act of a single man: "Scarcely had they been nailed to the church door, than the feeble sounds of the hammer were followed throughout all Germany by a mighty blow that reached even the foundations of haughty Rome, threatening with sudden ruin the walls, the gates, and pillars of popery, stunning and terrifying her champions, and at the same time awakening thousands from the sleep of error." The Lutherans of this country celebrated the three hundred and fiftieth return of this day, one of the most eventful in the history of the world, and will devote the thank-offerings of the year to the endowment of some of their institutions of learning.

WE cannot all of us be beautiful, but the pleasantness of a good-humored look is denied to none. We all of us, increase and also strengthen the family affections and the delights of home.

CLOSE UP MEN!

Many a soldier knows the meaning of these words. They mean "The enemy is at hand, prepare to meet him." All trivial and all serious matters must give way to this call. Amusements and business must alike be immediately dropped and every soldier must snatch his arms and run to his post, and fight his best for God and his country. All coldnesses, alineations, and petty quarrels must be forgotten, and soldiers must regard each other as brethren in the presence of the common enemy. Your comrade's politics, or family, or trade, his personal appearance or demeanor, cease to be considered; the only question now is, Is he a true man and a brave soldier? If so he will show it by obeying the word of command "Close up, men." The traitors and cowards will be stragglers.

The enemy is bearing down now upon the Church of Christ. The brigades of materialism and atheism, and all forms of infidelity, are massing themselves for the grand final assault upon all that is called God and that is worshipped. In the Working Men's Congress at Geneva, in the Trade Unions of England, in the socialist communities and atheistic papers of France, in the workshops and newspapers and political platforms of America, the avowal is openly made of hostility to any and every recognition of God. "Jesus impedes progress and must be removed," is the war cry of these men. The Sabbath is the first outwork of the Church attacked. Marriage, it is avowed openly, will be the next. Then property, whether in capital or land. Finally self government is demanded, viz., the abolition of all laws and governments. The numbers of this vast army of Satan are already formidable and daily increasing. Three fourths of the people of Protestant Europe worship no God. The people of Papal Europe are even more avowedly infidel. In the cities of America, Germany, France and Britain they have their outposts entrenched already and have defeated the Church in St. Louis. In spite of a brave defence, the Church in New York is retreating slowly up-town, overborne by the advancing foe, who captures the temples of God, and turns their batteries upon Christians from the very places where Christ's Gospel was proclaimed. Meanwhile he plants a dense mass of ungodly residents all around these monuments of the Church's defeat.

Christ has viewed this state of things, and now commands the trumpet to sound the rallying cry to his scattered soldiers, "Close up men." If any are asleep and dreaming of a pleasant ecclesiastical home, and of efficient denominational boards, and philosophical theologies, and such like luxuries, they must awake, and hurry to the front, and they will find other things to think of. Sectarian stragglers will speedily be cut off in the advance of the mighty host. They are only a weakness to the army. And soldiers who will not obey orders will be treated as traiters. No squabbling on the battle field. The question now is, Christ or Belial? The cry on both sides is "Close up men."
—R. P. *in New York Observer.*

A STRANGE DELUSION.

Who acts so contrary to sound reason, his own interests, and the reality of things, as a sinner? Transport yourself to such scenes as Hogarth painted. Here is a man in a damp, dark cell, seated on a heap of straw, and chained like a wild beast to the wall. Does he weep? Is he haunted by the recollections of a happy home? Does he, if you look through the bars, entreat you to take pity on him, to loose his fetters, and let him go free? No. He smiles, sings, laughs—and the straw is a throne; his bare cell, a palace; these rough keepers, obsequious courtiers; and he himself, a monarch, the happiest of mortals, an object of envy to crowned kings. Strange and sad delusion! Yet, is that man not more beside himself who, with a soul formed for the purest enjoyments, delights in the lowest pleasures; who, content with this poor world, rejects the heaven in his offer; who, surest sign of insanity, hates in a heavenly Father and a Saviour, those who love him; who, in love with sin, hugs his chains; lying under the wrath of God, is merry, sings, and dances on the thin crust that, ever and anon breaking beneath the feet of others, is all that separates him from an abyss of fire? The spectacle recalls the words of Solomon: "I said of laughter, It is madness; of mirth, What doeth it?" Happy such as, through the Spirit of God, working by whatever means, have come to themselves, like the prodigal; and are seated, like the maniac who dwelt among the tombs, and at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in their right mind!—*Dr. Guthrie.*

ONLY ONE HEN IN VENICE.—A Student in one of the British military academies had copied a drawing of a scene in Venice, and in copying the title, had spelt the name of the city *Vennice*. The drawing master put his pen through the superfluous letter, observing: "Don't you know, sir, there is but one *hen* in Venice?" On which the youth burst out laughing. Being asked what he was laughing about, he replied he was thinking *how uncommonly scarce eggs must be there.* The master, in his wrath, reported him to the colonel in command, a Scotchman. He on hearing the disrespectful reply, without the least perceiving the point of the joke, observed: "An a varra natural observation too."—*Alford's Queen's English.*

FOLLOW THE RIGHT.—No matter who you are, what your lot or where you live; you cannot afford to do that which is wrong. The only way to obtain happiness for yourself, is *to do the right thing*; you may not always hit the mark; but you should nevertheless, always *aim for it*, and with every trial your skill will increase. Whether you are to be praised or blamed for it by others; whether it will seemingly make you richer or poorer, or whether no other person than yourself knows of your action; still always, and in all cases, *do the right thing.* Your first lessons in this will sometimes seem hard ones, will grow easier and easier, until finally, doing the right thing will become a habit, and to do wrong will seem an impossibility.

THE HOPE OF MAN.—Final success—the joy of life's ripe harvest, is the goal of our hopes. No wise or thoughtful man will live merely for to day. The pilgrim who seeks a home is not content to finger and loiter for the mere flowers beside his way. The sower looks onward to fields white and ready for the sickle. Wisdom has regard to the grand issue. The triumph or pleasure of to day is transitory. We want a hope that does not sink with the setting sun. The true success of life is that which does not fail the evening of our days and leave them to blight or barrenness. We want the shout of "harvest home," that will not die into silence with the failing breath, but makes the passage to the grave a whispering gallery where heaven and earth talk together.

CHARLES DICKENS

In Kent, embowered in sloping hop fields, stands Staplehurst, a thorough English village. On a steep embankment hard by the quiet hamlet long noisy trains rush daily from London to the sea, and from the sea-coast towns to London again, bearing mails and continental passengers. One bright summer morning some three years ago there was much disorder in Staplehurst by reason of a sad accident on the high embankment.

A long train with a large tourist freight had tumbled over into the meadows below. A panting crowd rushed eagerly from the village to the scene of wreck and disaster. The first sight that meets their eyes is a kindly figure, tall and somewhat stooping, crowned with an anxious face, bare-headed, with grizzled hair and beard fluttering in the breeze. His dark, thoughtful eyes are very pitiful and sympathetic, and his slender hands bear welcome water to parched and in some cases dying lips in a most unusual goblet.

Perhaps some who had drank with delight the draught administered by Charles Dickens' brain are among those who quench their thirst from the dripping hat wherein he brings them cool water from a neighboring brook. In his pocket is a white parcel, wrapped in paper, and bearing traces of recent crushing; a parcel which is no less than our as yet unborn "Mutual Friend," nearly stifled in his birth. In truth, both our common friends, the creator and created, were terribly near utter obliteration.

Yet, forgetful of his dangers and his bruises, Charles Dickens stands there filling his battered hat at the brook, a living reproach to those who accused him of lacking the softer attributes of humanity. Utterly groundless and unmeasurably base are the generally believed tales that charge him with domestic unhappiness. At his pleasant Kentish home, Gad's Hill, a most cheerful family party is gathered around him every night. In the morning he works hard at his desk; in the afternoon he walks abroad; in the evening he is always with his family, opening their various amusements and happy chiefly in their happiness.

His son Charles is a clever, popular young man, English to the backbone, given to athletic pursuits, and president of a principal London boat club. His eldest daughter is generally understood to have written "Aunt Margaret's Troubles," and is also credited with the novel at present appearing in All the Year Round and Harper's Weekly, entitled "Mabel's Progress."

Charles Dickens, the elder, is unquestionably the ablest amateur actor in England, and a favored few describe with genuine admiration his wonderful representation, at his own house, of some characters created by his friend, Wilkie Collins. Dickens has once personally given the lie to wilful assertions of his domestic infelicity, and we have, from personal knowledge, no hesitation in branding similar statements as counterfeit and untrue.

In society, Dickens is reserved and thoughtful even to melancholy. His voice is sweet and very clear, and its greatest charm is that it rings with his individuality. He enters into everything he says. So that in his readings his own apparent enjoyment is quite as attractive as his marvelously dramatic delivery. When he tells a story (which is a most unfrequent concession) his earnest, sympathetic manner of narration enlists everybody's interest.

His knowledge of human nature is wonderful, excelling even that of Thackeray in universality of scope. His kindness is boundless. Sitting in the editorial chair of All the Year Round, he has written to poverty stricken contributors in terms of advice and sympathy, pointing out their shortcomings with tender touch, and giving their merits a condescension unhappily too rare.

GOOD BUSINESS MEN.

To me one of the most admirable things in the world is business punctilio. I think it is rare to find very bad men among thorough business men. I do not say that a good business man is necessarily religious, or even necessarily without vices, I mean that it is simply difficult to be strictly honest in business, and sensitive in all matters pertaining to business engagements and thoroughly punctual in the fulfillment of all business obligations, and at the same time time to be loose in morals and dissipated in personal habits. I have great respect for those rigid laws of the counting room which regulate dealings between man and man, and which make the counting room as exact in all matters of time and exchanges as a banking house—which ignore friendship, affection, and all personal considerations whatsoever—which place neighbors and brothers on the same platform with enemies and aliens, and which make an autocrat of an accountant, who is, at the same time, strictly and obediently subject of his own laws.

I say it is hard for a man to enter as a perfectly harmonious element into his grand system of business, and submit himself to its rigid rules, as to maintain his position with perfect integrity, and, at the same time, be a very bad man. To a certain extent, he bows to and obeys a high standard of life. He may not always recognize fully the moral element which it embodies. He may take a selfish view of the whole matter, but he cannot be entirely insensible to the principle of personal honor which it involves, or fail to be influenced by the personal habits which it enforces.

Some of the best business men I have ever known have been the most charitable men I have ever known. Men who have acquired wealth by rigid adherence to business integrity, who have sometimes been deemed harsh, and hard by those with whom they have had business relations, have shown a liberality and generosity towards objects of charity which have placed them among the world's benefactors. Men who have exacted the last fraction of a cent with one hand, in the way of business, have disbursed thousands of dollars with the other in the way of charity.—*Dr. Holland.*

FAMILY COURTESY.—Family intimacies should never make brothers and sisters forget to be polite and sympathizing to each other. Those who contract thoughtless and rude habits towards the members of their own family, will be rude and thoughtless to the whole world. But let the family intercourse be true, tender, and affectionate, and the manners of all uniformly gentle and considerate, and the members of the family thus trained will carry into the world and society the habits of their childhood. They will require in their associates similar qualities; they will not be satisfied without mutual esteem, and the cultivation of the best affections, and they will be sustained by that faith in goodness which belong to a mind exercised in pure and high thoughts.

IT is said there is a man in New York who can paint a piece of wood so much like marble, that, on being placed in water, it will immediately sink.

GENUINE AFFECTION.

How much more we might make of our family life, if our friendship, if every secret thought of love blossomed into a deed! We are now speaking merely of personal caresses of affection. Many are endowed with a delicacy, or fastidiousness of physical organization, which shrinks away from too much of these, rebelled. But there are words and looks, and little observances, thoughtfulnesses watchful little attentions which speak of love, which make it manifest, and there is scarcely a family that might not be richer in heart-wealth for more of them.

It is a mistake to suppose that relations must of course love each other because they are relations. Love must be cultivated, and can be increased by judicious culture, as wild fruits may double their bearing under the hand of a gardener; and love can dwindle and die, out of neglect, as choice flower seeds planted in poor soil dwindle and grow single. Two cases in our Anglo-Saxon nature prevent this easy faculty and flow of expression which strike so pleasantly in the Italian and French life—the dread of flattery and a constitutional shyness. "I perfectly longed to tell so and so how I admired her the other day," said Mrs. X. "Then why in the world didn't you tell her?" "Oh, it would seem like flattery, you know!" Now what is flattery? Flattery is *insincere* praise, given from interested motives, but not the sincere utterance of a friend of what we deem good and lovely. And so for fear of flattering, these dreadfully sincere people go on, side by side, with those they love and admire, giving them all the time the impression of utter indifference.

Parents are so afraid of exciting pride and vanity in their children by the expression of their love and approbation, that a child sometimes goes sad and discouraged by their side, and learns with surprise, in some chance way, that they are proud and fond of him. There are times when an open expression of a father's love would be worth more than a church or sermon would be worth to a boy and his father cannot utter it—will not show it.

The other thing that represses the utterances of love is the characteristic shyness of the Anglo-Saxon blood. Oddly enough, a race born of two demonstrative outspoken persons—the German and the French—has an habitual resolve that is like neither. There is a powerlessness of utterance in our blood that we should fight against, and struggle for outward expression.

We can educate ourselves to it, if we know and feel the necessity; we can make it a Christian duty, not to love, but be loving; not only to be true friends, but to show ourselves friendly. We can make ourselves say the kind things that rise in our hearts and tremble back on our lips: do the gentle and hopeful deeds which we long to do and shrink back from; and little by little it will grow easier—the love spoken will bring back the answer of love; the kind deed will bring back a kind deed in return—till the hearts of the family circle, instead of being so many frozen, icy islands, shall be full of warm airs and echoing bird voices, answering back and forth with a constant melody of love.—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe.*

A CAGE OF UNCLEAN BIRDS.

The *London Record* says: So far as the Papal States are concerned, and especially the great city of Rome, they still lie buried in almost undisturbed corruption. There is a host of priests and friars, as well as of cardinals, bishops, and other sacerdotal dignitaries. Almost every office in the State, from the Pope's Chief Minister of State down to his travelling courier, is occupied by a priest invested with a Divine commission to pardon or remit sins, and so enabled to traffic in "the souls of men." In such a vast body of men living under a vow of celibey, wallowing in the pollutions of the confessional, and hardened by familiarity with debasing hypocrisy and odious superstition, is it not wonderful that there should be many who are themselves not only superstitious but hypocritical. Without making too sweeping or exaggerated a charge against the Romish hierarchy, it is not too much to say that the hatred and contempt in which they are held by the laity originate in the inconsistency of the practices of the priesthood with their lofty pretensions as the sole appointed stewards of God's mysteries. Certain it is that Rome may be styled, in the words of the Apocalypse, "a cage of unclean birds," and that it abounds in every form of vice and violence most disgusting to man and most repugnant to the laws of God. To suppose that Rome presents a just picture of a city where Christ's Vicar presides, and where Christ's Gospel has for 1,800 years borne sway, would be a libel on Christianity. It is, however, according to the proverb, "like priest like people;" and yet the predominant feeling is that of antipathy to the whole of the sacerdotal hierarchy, and a desire to hurl from their elevation those spiritual rulers who have corrupted and betrayed their sacred calling, and made it an instrument for avarice as well as of grinding and unrighteous tyranny.

We believe that no reasonable doubt can be entertained that Garibaldi would have found a cordial welcome from the people of the Roman States. The Pope could place no reliance on his mercenary defenders, and even the contradicted rumors in regard to the officers of the Antibes Legion indicates the prevailing sense of weakness. The garrison at Viterbo might have made a show of resistance, but Garibaldi overcame far more formidable obstacles in Sicily; and we believe that his march from Viterbo to the top of the Curinal might have resembled his entrance into Naples, and proved the crowning achievement of his wonderful career.

A SON'S ADVICE.—An unfortunate man, who had never drank water enough to warrant disease, was reduced to such a state of dropsy that a consultation of physicians was held upon his case. They agreed tapping was necessary, and the poor patient was invited to submit to the operation, which he seemed inclined to do in spite of the entreaties of his son, a boy seven years old. "Oh, father, father! do not let them tap you," said the young hopeful; "do anything, but do not let them tap you!" "Why, my dear, it will do me good, and I shall live long in health to make you happy." "No, father, no; you will not. There never was anything tapped in our house that lasted longer than a week."

"BEAUTIFUL RIVER."—Sabbath day is the beautiful river in the week of Time. The other days are troubled streams, whose angry waters are disturbed by the countless crafts that float upon them; but the pure river, Sabbath flows on to Eternal Rest, chanting the sublime music of the silent, throbbing spheres and timed by the pulsations of the Everlasting Life. Beautiful river Sabbath, glide on! Bear forth on thy boon the poor, tired spirit to the rest which it seeks, and the weary, watching soul to endless rest.

A MORNING WITH POWERS.

A writer in *Hours at Home* describes a morning spent with Hiram Powers. We make a few extracts:—

We found ourselves standing in the immediate presence of his finished works, busts, models, and statues; and at once our conference took form from them. He conducted us with him through the several rooms, in which a large number of helpers were busily engaged in forwarding the processes through which the details of sculpture are carried on. The rude laboriousness by which in their earliest reductions the blocks from the quarry are shaped into forms for the galleries, all falls into the hands of artisans trained merely to stone cutting. My impulse was amusingly mythologic to keep rehearsing particulars of Prometheus; for "the first man" seemed starting out from the clay in a score of uncouth forms.

The models were placed in the midst of the upright stones, in view of all the workmen. At first, it was a most energetic mallet which struck away huge chips of marble from the shapeless mass, with a rollicking sense of haste to deliver some beautiful being imagined to be imprisoned within it. But before long, the task was committed to more skilful care, and the fresh journeyman treated it with gentler measures of violence, and more temperate enthusiasm. Then came the third in the line; and he dealt with dainty compasses, and delicate files, making mysterious black spots at exact depths, and precise widths, and measured distances. These men, Mr. Powers assured us, were his life-long companions. He had chosen them, and trained them, and trusted them for many years, until he could not do without them. They were no ordinary hands, but belonged to his artistic and professionally related family.

With them, he remarked, rested his main difficulty in returning to America; which indeed, he declared most plaintively, he very much desired to do. But he could not take them with him. They had families, they spoke no English, and they were peculiarly attached to their own land. And he could not leave them, for they were essential to his execution of orders for such pieces as his own hand, unaided, could never by any possibility meet; and moreover, he was really interested in them; he spoke feelingly, with an affectionate glance around upon the faithful company, as he added, he could not bear to have them scattered, they had followed his fortunes so long. Still, he believed most resolutely that he should some time behold his own home again.

He is truly American, and it is well that some of his countrymen have generously remmembered it.

The domestic character of this interesting man came out most attractively in one more incident of our visit. An unfinished image of his wife was standiag among the other busts; he had been at work upon it lately. I remarked upon the attractiveness of her truly fine face, and he told me who it was. And then he led me to a bust he had made of each of his two daughters, and called my attention to the different dispositions as expressed in his wonderful marbles. I could not withhold my admiration to find that even in busy years he had consecrated time, as well as the ministries of his great art. He had told me that it took about five months to complete one such figure as these.

He appeared pleased with my congratulations for having so exquisite a remembrance of those thus dear to him. "Yes, you know we have to stop these young people along here somewhere," he remarked with a kind of pensive affection in his tones; "they grow so, they get away from you!" Then he went to a private desk, and took out a small hand of an infant, cut in whitest marble, chubby, dimpled, lying among flowers on a leaf. I never saw anything more exquisitely done. "There," he said, "I stopped that one"—pointing over his shoulder at the bust of the youngest daughter—"when she had only that to take hold of!"

My heart went out for that affectionate father, as he softly handled this memento of his child, now a woman grown, then only an uneasy babe of two months' existence. What a study in after years! what a reminiscence of infantile beauty! Take any man or woman—this rough, veined, wrinkled, busy hand of yours and mine; how much of good and ill it has done since it was innocent as that little one in white!

What more can I now say of this morning with Hiram Powers, to convince my readers that it was one of the most delightful and most instructive of all my life? He, who is now recognized in Florence as the chief among living sculptors, is just this unaffected, unspoiled man I have sketched. The pure sentiment, the genial converse, the thoughtful intelligence, and the sincere heartiness of that interview cannot be forgotten. If this honored sculptor ever does return to his old home on this side of the ocean, he will assuredly find friends he dreams not of among all those who prize true worth and admire real genius.

A VISIT TO THE MUMMIES.

An American, now traveling in Egypt, had the curiosity to enter a cave used as a sepulchre for mummies. "Imagine," says he, "a vaulted chamber twenty-five feet high, cut in the heart of a huge granite rock. In this apartment, dimly lighted by our two flickering tapers filled almost to the roof, was a countless piled mass of unconfined mummies. There they lay in all shapes and postures. Time had burst the twining ligaments of some, and their bony arms and fleshless fingers seemed struggling up from the mass, as if to lay hold of the disturbers of their slumbers. Some were placed upright against the walls, and in the weird shadows thrown by the candle's light, their features twitched and moved, and their long sealed lips seemed opening to denounce us. Our Arab guide drew a long knife from the sheath in his arm, and commenced cutting and tearing off the wrappings in search of valuables; and, as his naked limbs sank among the dry bones, and as his swarthy arms tossed about the bodies, he looked like some hideous vampire at his nightly meal. The air was very bad, and I was about to beat a retreat, when suddenly a thought flashed across my mind that almost froze my blood with horror. I am not a coward, but for a moment my heart stood still. The cave was filled with a thousand mummies, drier than the dryest tinder, and soaked in bitumen, each one wrapped in many folds of mummy cloth, as inflammable as gun cotton. A single spark from one of the candles would have spread like wildfire, and no power upon earth could have saved us from a fearful death. We would have been roasted alive in five minutes. I remarked this to Harry; he saw it instantly, and yelled to the guide to be careful of the light, while I started for the opening. On I went, through the narrow passage, tearing knees and garments against sharp stones, shudderingly expecting each moment to lay my hand upon the slimy coils of serpents in the dark, and every now and then sticking fast and feeling (in im

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1867

OUR TREASURY POLICY.

Under the above caption the New York *Tribune* of the 15th inst, turns its back upon the policy of contraction which it so persistently advocated a year ago. We are glad to see the *Tribune* at last cry "hold, enough" on the subject of contraction. Contraction, in the eyes of many, has long been deemed the only road to specie payments, and to specie payments, the salvation of the country in their estimation demand that we should come straightway. A year ago the privilege of contracting four millions a month was granted to Secretary McCulloch, when all these financial doctors set up a howl, because the secretary was not allowed discretionary power in the contraction of the currency, though a contraction of 48 millions a year had never been heard of in the whole history of finance, without financial convulsions. A year has passed by since the passage of this restricting act, the secretary having gone to the full limit of his authority to contract the currency. What is the result? stoppage of business, dullness of trade, general stagnation. How does gold stand compared with one year ago? 140 then 141 now. A years contraction and gold is higher and we are further now than then from specie payments. Evidently our doctors of finance are quacks, McCulloch along with the rest. The *Tribune* sees its folly and changes its policy, we hope many more will do the same. It has long been charged by the same parties that a redundant and inflated currency was the cause of all our troubles? Let us see how our present condition in this respect compares with that at the beginning of the war in 1861. We then had in circulation according to Secretary Chase's estimate

Gold	$275,000,000
Bank notes	202,000,000
Making a total	$477,000,000

On the first day of November, 1867 we had in circulation according to the report of the controller of the currency

Legal Tenders	$157,000,000
National Bank Notes	293,000,000
State Bank Notes about	4,000,000
Fractional Currency	27,000,000
Total	$481,000,000

Here we find only about $4,000,000 more of a circulation than in 1861. Without allowing for any increase in the business of the country in the past six years, the fact that the price of everything has doubled while that of many things has trebled and quadrupled, would vindicate that at least double the amount of circulating medium would be required to transact the same amount of business, when in fact we have only an increase of about a hundredth part of the circulation then existing. In 1861 there was no premium on gold. With only half as large a circulation in proportion to prices and business in 1867 gold commands a premium of 40 per cent. Such facts ought to make it evident to the dullest comprehension that our trouble is not with an inflated currency, and that contraction cannot bring us to specie payments. Let Congress then at once repeal the 4,000,000 act and stop contraction, and save us from the financial ruin to which McCulloch's policy is carrying us at a headlong pace. Nothing can be clearer than that contraction is not our remedy for the financial ills that beset us. In a retrenchment of our expenditures, a better adjustment of our Internal Revenue system, and the abolition of the cumulative taxes that now oppress business and enhance prices, will be found the true path to specie payments and general business prosperity.

No more important business can be brought before the Congress about to assemble than the regulation of the currency, the adjustment of taxes and the simplification of our Internal Revenue system. If our representatives would benefit the Republican party and the country, let them give more of their time to these vitally important subjects and less to President making during the coming winter. The people expect it of them and have a right to demand it. Let our representatives remember that their work is National, not partisan, and that the people will pronounce upon their faithful performance of it at the ballot box in 1868.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The fortieth Congress met in adjourned session on Thursday the 21st inst pursuant to adjournment in July. The members of the Senate number fifty-four, and those of the House, one hundred and ninety-three. In the Senate there are forty-two Republicans and twelve Democrats—in the House one hundred and forty-four Republicans and forty-nine Democrats. The States are all represented except Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas. The prospect at present is that these States will soon adopt constitutions in accordance with the Reconstruction Act and be admitted at an early day. After a brief session both Houses adjourned over until Monday. A summary of the proceedings will be found in our news columns.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21.—SENATE.—Convened at noon, and was opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Boynton. A bill for the further security of equal rights was laid over. A joint resolution amendatory of a resolution concerning the claim of R. W. Meade, deceased, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A joint resolution in reference to paying the public debt in coin was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate any facts or reports in his possession relative to the repeal of the cotton tax was agreed to. A motion that when Senate adjourn it adjourn to Monday was carried. A bill for calling out the volunteers in cases of disturbance, and the bill for vacating certain municipal offices in Alexandria, were indefinitely postponed. Adjourned to Monday.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21.—HOUSE.—Reading of the journal dispensed with. Swearing in of the new members. Objection to the Tennessee delegates. They all, with the exception of Mr. Butler, were finally allowed to take the prescribed oath. In consequence of frauds in the election of Mr. Cleaver, of New Mexico, his case was referred to the Committee on Elections. The Judiciary Committee will report on the proposed impeachment of the President next Monday. A resolution looking to the impeachment of Minister Adams was submitted as a question of privilege. On motion, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report the number of employes as special agents, etc. On motion, the Committee of Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the cotton tax. Mr. Logan, at his own request, was excused from further service on the Retrenchment Committee. Adjourned to Monday.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF MEMBERS.

The Fortieth Congress reassembled on the 21st inst. The following is a full list of the members of both Houses—Republicans are marked R., and Democrats D.

SENATE.

Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, President.
John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

	Term Ex.		Term Ex.
MAINE.		OHIO.	
Lot. M. Morrill, R	1867	Benj. F. Wade, R	1869
W. P. Feesenden, R	1871	John Sherman, R	1873
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		INDIANA.	
Aron H. Cragin, R	1871	T. A. Hendricks, D	1869
J. W. Patterson, R	1873	Oliver P. Morton, R	1873
VERMONT.		ILLINOIS.	
Geo. F. Edmunds, R	1869	Richard Yates, R	1871
Justin S. Morrill, R	1873	Lyman Trumbull, R	1873
MASSACHUSETTS.		MICHIGAN.	
Charles Sumner, R	1869	Zach. Chandler, R	1869
Henry Wilson, R	1871	Jacob M. Howard R	1871
RHODE ISLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
William Sprague, R	1869	J. R. Doolittle, D	1869
H. B. Anthony, R	1871	T. O. Howe, R	1873
CONNECTICUT.		MINNESOTA.	
James Dixon, D	1869	Alex. Ramsey, R	1869
Orris S. Ferry, R	1873	Dan. S. Norton, D	1871
NEW YORK.		IOWA.	
Ed. D. Morgan, R	1869	J. W. Grimes, R	1871
Rescoe Conkling, R	1873	James Harlan, R	1873
NEW JERSEY.		MISSOURI.	
F. T. Frelinghuysen, R	1869	J. B. Henderson, R	1869
Alex. G. Cattle, R	1871	Chs. D. Drake, R	1873
PENNSYLVANIA.		KANSAS.	
C. R. Buckalew, D	1869	Ed. G. Ross. R	1871
Simon Cameron, R	1873	S. C. Pomeroy, R	1873
DELAWARE.		NEBRASKA.	
James S. Bayard, D	1869	Thos. W. Tipton, R	1869
Wl'rd Saulsbury, D	1871	Jno. M. Thayer, R	1871
MARYLAND.		NEVADA.	
Reverdy Johnson D	1869	W. M. Stewart, R	1869
P. F. Thomas, D	1873	Jas. W. Nye, R	1873
WEST VIRGINIA.		CALIFORNIA.	
P. G. VanWinkle, R	1869	John Conness, R	1869
W. T. Willey, R	1871	Cornelius Cole, R	1873
KENTUCKY.		OREGON.	
James Guthrie, D	1871	G. H. Williams, R	1871
Garret Davis, D	1873	H. W. Corbet, R	1873
TENNESSEE.			
D. T. Patterson, D	1869		
Joseph S. Fowler, R	1871		

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Speaker.
Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

MAINE.		TENNESSEE.	
1 John Lynch, R		1 R. R. Butler, R	
2 Sidney Perham, R		2 Horace Maynard, R	
3 James G. Blaine, R		3 Wm. B. Stokes, R	
4 John A. Peters, R		4 James Mullins, R	
5 Frederick A. Pike, R		5 John Trimble, R	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		6 Samuel M. Arnell, R	
1 Jacob H. Ela, R		7 Isaac R. Hawkins, R	
2 Aaron F. Stevens, R		8 David A. Nunn, R	
3 Jacob Benton, R		OHIO.	
VERMONT.		1 Benj. Eggleston, R	
1 F. E. Woodbridge, R		2 Samuel F. Cary, R	
2 Luke P. Poland, R		3 Rbt. C. Schenck, R	
3 W. C. Smith, R,		4 Wm. Lawrence, R	
MASSACHUSETTS.		5 William Mungen, D	
1 Thomas D. Eliot, R		6 R. W. Clarke, R	
2 Oakes Ames, R		7 Sml. Shellabarger, R	
3 Genery Twitchell, R		8 C. S. Hamilton, R	
4 Samuel Hooper, R		9 R. P. Buckland, R	
5 Benj. F. Butler, R		10 James M. Ashley, R	
6 Nathan'l P. Banks, R		11 John T. Wilson, R	
7 Geo. S. Boutwell, R		12 Phil. Van Trump, D	
8 John D. Baldwin, R		13 Geo. W. Morgan, D	
9 Wm. B. Washburn, R		14 Martin Welker, R	
10 Henry L. Dawes, R		15 Tobias A. Plants, R	
RHODE ISLAND.		16 Jno. A. Bingham, R	
1 Thos. A. Jenckes, R		17 Eph. R. Eckley, R	
2 Nathan F. Dixon, R		18 R. P. Spaulding, R	
CONNECTICUT.		19 James A. Garfield, R	
1 Rich. D. Hubbard, D		INDIANA.	
2 Julius Hotchkis, D		1 Wm. E. Niblack, D	
3 H.H.Starkweather, R		2 Michael C. Kerr, D	
4 Wm. H. Barnum, D		3 M. C. Hunter, R	
NEW YORK.		4 Wm. S. Holman, D	
1 Stephen Taber, D		5 Geo. W. Julian, R	
2 Demas Barnes, D		6 John Coburn, R	
3 Wm. E. Robinson, D		7 H. D. Washburne, R	
4 John Fox, D		8 Godlove S. Orth, R	
5 John Morrissey, D		9 Schuyler Colfax, R	
6 Thomas E. Stwart, D		10 Wm. Williams, R	
7 John W. Chandler, D		11 J. P. C. Shank, R	
8 James Brooks, D		ILLINOIS.	
9 Fernando Wood, D		*At Large* J. A. Logan, R	
10 Wm. H. Robertson, R		1 Norman B. Judd, R	
11 C. H. Van Wyck, R		2 J. F. Farnsworth, R	
12 John H. Ketcham, R		3 E. B. Washburne, R	
13 Thomas Cornell, R		4 A. C. Harding, R	
14 John V. L. Pruyn, D		5 Ebon C. Ingersoll, R	
15 John A. Griswold, R		6 Burton C. Cook, R	
16 Orange Ferris, R		7 H. P. H. Bromwell, R	
17 Calvin T. Hulburd, R		8 Shelby M. Cullom,	
18 James M. Marvin, R		9 Lewis W. Ross, D	
19 William C. Fields, R		10 Albert G. Burr, D	
20 Adison H. Laflin, R		11 S. S. Marshall, D	
21 Alex. H. Bailey, R		12 Jehu Baker, R	
22 John C. Churchill, R		13 Green B. Raum, R	
23 Dennis McCarthy, R		MICHIGAN.	
24 Tho. M. Pomeroy, R		1 F. C. Beaman, R	
25 Wm. H. Kelsey, R		2 Charles Upson, R	
26 Wm. O. S. Lincoln, R		3 Austin Blair, R	
27 Hamilton Ward, R		4 Thomas W. Ferry, R	
28 Lewis Selye, R		5 R. E. Trowbridge, R	
29 Burt Van Horn, R		6 John F. Driggs, R	
30 J. M. Humphrey, D		WISCONSIN.	
31 H. Van Aernam, R		1 Halbert E. Paine, R	
NEW JERSEY.		2 Benj. F. Hopkins, R	
1 William Moore, R		3 Amasa Cobb, R	
2 Charles Haight, D		4 Chs. A. Eldridge, D	
3 Charles Sitgreaves, D		5 Philetus Sawyer, R	
4 John Hill, R		6 C. C. Washburne R	
5 George A. Halsey R		MINNESOTA.	
PENNSYLVANIA.		1 Wm. Windom, R	
1 Samuel J. Randall, D		2 I. Donnelly, R	
2 Charles O'Neill, R		IOWA.	
3 Leonard Myers, R		1 James F. Wilson, R	
4 William Kelley, R		2 Hiram Price, R	
5 Caleb N. Taylor, R		3 Wm. B. Allison, R	
6 Benj. M. Boyer, D		4 Wm. Loughbridge, R	
7 John M. Broomall, R		5 G. M. Dodge, R	
8 J. Lawrence Getz, D		6 A. W. Hubbarb, R	
9 Thad. Stevens, R		MISSOURI.	
10 Henry L. Cake, R		1 William A. Pile, R	
11 D. M. Van Auken, D		2 C. A. Newcomb, R	
12 G. W. Woodward, D		3 J. B. McCormick, D	
13 Ulysses Mercur, R		4 J. J. Gravely, R	
14 George F. Miller, R		5 J. W. McClurg, R	
15 A. J. Glossbrenner, D		6 R. Y. Van Horn, R	
16 William H. Koontz, R		7 Benj. F. Loan, R	
17 Daniel J. Morrell, R		8 J. F. Benjamin, R	
18 Stephen F. Wilson, R		9 Geo. W. Anderson, R	
19 G. W. Schofield, R		KANSAS.	
20 Darwin A. Finney, R		1 Sidney Clarke, R	
21 John Covede, R		NEBRASKA.	
22 J. K. Moorhead, R		1 John Taffey, R	
23 Thomas Williams, R		NEVADA.	
24 Geo. V. Lawrence, R		1 Delos R. Ashley, R	
DELAWARE.		CALIFORNIA.	
1 John A. Nicholson, D		1 Samuel B. Axtell, D	
MARYLAND.		2 Wm. Higby, R	
1 H. McCullough, D		3 J. A. Johnson, D	
2 Stephenson Archer, D		OREGON.	
3 Charles E. Phelps, D		1 Rufus Mallory, R	
4 Francis Thomas, R		DELEGATES.	
5 Frederick Stone, D		ARIZONA.	
WEST VIRGINIA.		Coles Bashford, R	
1 C. D. Hubbard, R		DAKOTA.	
2 Benj. M. Kitchen, R		Walter A. Burleigh, R	
3 Daniel Polsley R		IDAHO.	
KENTUCKY.		E. D. Holbrook, D	
1 L. S. Trimble, D		MONTANA.	
2 J. Y. Brown, D		J. A. Cavanaugh, D	
3 J. S. S. Galladay, D		NEW MEXICO.	
4 J. Proctor Knott, D		C. P. Clever, D (d'bt'fl.)	
5 Asa P. Grover, D		UTAH.	
6 Thomas L. Jones, D		William H. Hooper, D	
7 James B. Beck, D		WASHINGTON.	
8 Geo. M. Adams, D		Alvin Flanders, R	
9 John D. Young, D		WYOMING.	
		James S. Casement, R	

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FROM ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 23.—The Convention to-day passed an ordinance imposing an additional tax of ten per centum of the taxes otherwise assessed on the taxable property of this State, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Convention, to be assessed and collected during the tax year of 1868.

The Bill of Rights of the constitution provides, among other things: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that all persons, or classes in this State who are, or may be, declared citizens of the United States by the constitution thereof, are hereby declared citizens of the State of Alabama, possessing equal political rights and public privileges, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition."

The section in the bill of rights defining treason, as passed, says: "No one shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon his own confession in open court."

The franchise article provides that those who shall be convicted of treason shall not exercise the right of suffrage.

It is believed that all those persons who come within the $20,000 clause of President Johnson's amnesty Proclamation, and against whom proceedings were instituted in the State District courts who, on being pardoned by the President, had to appear in court and enter the plea of pardon and guilty, are disfranchised by the new Constitution. If this is correct, thirty or forty thousand whites are disfranchised at one blow in this State.

REPORT OF THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.

The President to be Impeached. Great excitement at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

The Judiciary Committee met at 9 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of hearing read the reports of the majority and minority on impeachment. They will be signed and presented to the House after the Speaker announces the standing committees.

The majority will be signed by Messrs, Williams, Boutwell, Thomas, Lawrence and Churchill; the minority by Messrs. Wilson, chairman, Woodbridge, Eldridge and Marshall. The latter report is very elaborate, nearly twice the length of the majority report.

Great excitement prevails throughout the city respecting the impeachment question, and it is the general theme of conversation in all circles.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Flour is very dull; small sales at $7 50@8 50 for superfine; $8@8 75 for extra; $10@11 for Northwestern family, and $11@12 50 for Penna. and Ohio family. Wheat is in demand; 4,000 bush red sold at $2 40@2 55. Rye sells at $1 70@1-75. Corn is in demand; 12,000 bush sold at $1 38@1 39 for Western mixed, and $1 42@1 44 for prime yellow. Oats sell at 75@77. Seeds—clover is in fair demand; 3000 bush sold at $7 75@8; timothy sells at $2 50@2-60, and flaxseed at $2 45@2 50.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Flour is dull and 10@20c lower; sales of 5,000 barrels; State, $8@10; Ohio, $9 30@12 65; Western, $8@11 80; Southern, $9 60@14; California, $11 50@13 25. Wheat is declining. Corn is steady; 31,000 bushels were sold; mixed Western at $1 34@1 37. Oats are firm, and 28,000 bushels were sold; Western, 80@82c. Beef is quiet. Barley is firm, and 8,000 bushels were sold; Canada, $1 65. Pork is dull; new mess, $20 80. Lard is quiet at 12½@12¾. Whisky is quiet

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will [illegible] according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the espiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 9, 2nd w. ex. mo. 1 yr.

A Card to Sensible People.

Rational reader, if the aspect of the weather was uncertain, you would not be foolish enough to venture out without an overcoat or an umbrella. Have the forecost, then, to protect yourself that is dangerous season with something more important than either of these articles. Strengthen your stomach and nervous system, regulate your liver and your bowels, tone all your organs, and cheer your animal spirits with that agreeable cordial, tonic and alterative, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you *surely escape* the diseases which fasten upon the feeble and the debilitated. "Suffer and be strong," says the proverb; "But be strong that you may *not* suffer" is the wiser maxim,—and of all strengthening preparations this is the safest, the surest, the most genial. As a remedy, as well as an antidote, for dispepsia, fever and ague, and liver disease, there is no combination of vegetable specifics at present known which even approaches it in efficacy.

ANTICIPATE THE ENEMY.

The elements of innumerable diseases are afloat in this raw, damp, mephitic season. Will you defend yourself against them or not, good reader? That is the question. A bottle or two of the *great defensive medicine of the age*, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, will so strengthen and brace up your bodily powers as to enable them to "laugh a siege to scorn." The morbid matter which was exhaled in perspiration through your pores in summer, finds no such free egress now. A powerful counteracting agent is therefore needed, and you have it in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They neutralize the *materies morbi* from which disease originates, and regulate all the secretive organs. Nothing can be more harmless or more healthful—nothing so potent to prevent or cure billiousness, dyspepsia, fever and ague, constipation and general debility, as this wonderful corrective. 1 month.

ANY person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price. 2t

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreements between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

The Truth about Dyspepsia.

Whoever says that dyspepsia is incurable, tells a—that is to say, makes an egregious mistake. More than ten thousand aggravated cases have been cured by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, while the number that have been prevented from coming to a head, by the same means, is incalculable. In this season of the year, when the appetite is sometimes too vigorous for the comfort and safety of the stomach, indigestion is most prevalent and most distressing. Is the appetite to be balked to accommodate the digestive organs? Not so; for then the frame would lack its due proportion of nutriment. The thing to be done is to STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH, tone the liver, and put the bowels in perfect order. Nothing will do this so effectually, so rapidly, so quietly, so pleasantly, as HOSTETTER'S BITTER'S. This potent preparation trims and balances the system, and clothes it as it were, with defensive armor. Chronic dyspepsia, liver complaint, and fever and ague are never known to attack those who are wise enough to invoke the aid of this great preventive. oct4

LIST OF JURORS drawn for Special Term, 2nd Monday, 9th day of December, A. D. 1867:

Bedford tp.: Andrew Mellon, John Yont, Eph, Y. Imler, Andrew E. Dibert.
Broad Top: E. S. Ashcom, John McCavitt, Stephen G. Wright.
Coaldale: J. M. Lehman, Geo. W. Figard.
Cumberland Valley: Benjamin F. Brunner, Franklin May.
Harrison: John W. May.
Hopewell: Henry S. Fluck, of T., John Eichelberger.
Juniata: Joseph M. Haller, Jacob Fritz, Isaac Rock.
Londonderry: George Beals.
Liberty: David S. Berkstresser.
Monroe: Thomas R. Evans, John Bishop.
Napier: John Hull.
Providence W.: Levi Kegg.
St. Clair: Samuel Clark, George W. Vickroy, William B. Crisman, George Moore.
Southampton: Leonard S. Tewell, Jacob Keefer.
Schellsburg: John E. Colvin.
Saxton: Samuel S. Fluck.
Union: Isaac Imler.
Woodberry M.: George S. Potter, Isaac Snyder, Nicholas Bailey.
Woodberry S.: John P. Williams, Jacob H. Ketring, Jackson Ripley.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Comr's.

Attest: JNO. G. FISHER, Clk.

BEDFORD SPRINGS FEMALE SEMINARY.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The next quarter will commence MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1867.

TERMS: Per quarter of ten weeks $6 to $10.
Principal, MRS. C. V. R. BONNEY.

REFERENCES.

Rev. A. V. C. SCHENK, O. E. SHANNON, T. R. GETTYS, G. W. RUPP, W. P. SCHELL, A. KING, JACOB REED.

Bedford, Nov. 4:1m.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2. 1866

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of JOHN ROWSER, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John Rowser, late of Napier township, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1867, the following described property, viz: A TRACT OF LAND containing 158 acres, more or less, situate in Napier township, Bedford co., and adjoining lands of Jacob Miller on the North, J. S. Rowser on the West, Henry Gephart's heirs on the South, and Peter Rowser on the East, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, 20 acres of which are good meadow, and balance well timbered. The improvements consists of a Frame House and Double Log Barn. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known.

DUNCAN M'VICKER, Trustee
no22w4] for the sale of the estate of John Rowser.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at adjourned Court, 9th December, 1867.

Thos. B. Reating vs. Bedford Railroad co.
Wm Rogers vs. Riddlesburg Coal & I. co.
C. Fockler & Son vs. Roads & Fockler.
Paul Mock vs. Josiah Burk.
Sarah Filson's use vs. Isaac Filson, et. al.
Cath. Koon's use vs. Same.
Wm. Firmstone et al vs. Fink & Fluck.
John Kemp vs. Riddlesburg Coal & I. Co.
S. S. Fluck et al vs. Jacob Rohm.
Riddlesburg C. & I. Co. vs. Broadtop C. & I. Co.
Mich'l Ritchey vs. Jos. B. Stoner.
Jos. Kennard et al vs. Dan'l Lashley et al.
Dan'l B. Bulger vs. Jacob Breneman.
Simon Walter vs. Jos. Helsel et al.
Jas. Patton vs. Dr. Wm. Burch et al.
John Black et al vs. Cath. Tricker.
James Patton vs. Dr. Wm. Burch et al.
Saml Crissman et al vs. John Ake's admrs &c.
Thos. Ritchey vs. Jacob Lingenfelter et al.
Fredaline Smith et al vs. Alex. Fletcher, et. al.
Mich'l Hogan vs. Alvah Boylan.
Peter J. Little vs. Elizabeth Barnett.
John S. Hetrick vs. John G. Clark.

Certified Nov. 11th 1867.
nov15 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

ONE DOLLAR commission will be allowed to any person sending the names of *two new* subscribers with the money for one year.

A Copy of the *Observer* for one year will be sent to any person sending us *four new* subscribers and *fourteen dollars*.

A $55 SEWING MACHINE, either Wheeler & Wilson or Grover & Baker, will be sent to any person sending us the names of *eighteen new subscribers* to the

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

with the money ($63) for one year in advance.

We have sent away as premiums more than SEVEN HUNDRED

of these machines, and they give univertal satisfaction.

The new subscribers may be from one, or from various places.

☞ Send by check, draft, or Post-office order. ☜ *Sample copies and Circulars sent Free.* ☜

Terms, $3.50 a year, in advance.

SIDNEY E MORSE, Jr., & CO.,
oct11;3t 37 Park Row, New York.

HO! FOR THE FAIR!

SAVE YOUR MONEY

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

The undeigned having made a very important discovery in Photography, is now enabled to reduce the price of all kinds of pictures **25 per cent.** less than former prices, and is willing to give his customers the benefit of such discovery.

A First Class Picture can now be had for **25 cents**, made of the best material and put up in the most substantial manner.

Photograph Albums in great variety, and cheaper than can be had at any other place in the county.

A large assortment of *GILT FRAMES, ROSEWOOD FRAMES, FANCY CASES, CORD AND TASSALS FOR FRAMES*, suitable for any style of picture, at reduced prices.

A superior lot of Gilt and Rosewood Moulding for Frames, just received, very low.

Persons desiring a good likeness of themselves will please call and examine his specimens before going elsewhere. T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, Sept. 27:3mos

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their account in the Register's Office, of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, at an adjourned Court, to be held on Tuesday the 12th day of December, next, (1867) at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The Account of Daniel Sparks and Geo. Karns, Exr's of the last Will &c. of Peter Karns, late of East Providence township, dec'd.

nov15 O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED—200 cords at Shuck's Brick Yard. Proposals will be received until 10th of December, by JOHN SPROAT & CO, or
nov15;1t F. BENEDICT.

VALUABLE FARM
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber wishing to move West, will sell the Farm whereon he now resides, situated on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, in Napier township, Bedford county, Pa., ten miles west of Bedford, and 2½ miles south of Schellsburg, containing **377 acres** and 8 perches, with a large double Log House, weatherboarded, large double Log Barn, with other outbuildings, thereon erected. Also, a good Tenant House on the upper end of the Farm. About 240 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. About 230 acres of this land is of the best Sandy Bottom, good for either wheat, corn or grass. The balance is slate land, very good for wheat. The Drove Road passes by the door. The track of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the farm, within a short distance of the house. There is a fine young orchard of choice fruit near the house; also, a good sugar camp on the farm, and water in nearly every field. Any person wishing to purchase a No. 1 farm will do well to look at this one, as it is one of the best for either a grain or stock farm in this part of the State. Persons wishing to look at the property can do so by calling on the subscriber living on the premises.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

August 23:3m.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday, November 23d, 1867, JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the undersigned Administrator of the estate of William Bonnell, late of Londonderry township in said county, dec'd, will offer for sale by public outcry, upon the premises, on Saturday, November 23d, 1867, all the following described Real Estate or Farm situated in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Solomon Sturtz, on the north-east, by Abraham Kerns' heirs, on the north-west, by Philip Rush, on the south-west, by Abraham Kerns' heirs, on the south-east. Containing 288 acres and 46 perches, and allowance, and having thereon erected a one and a have storied log dwelling house, log barn with thrashing-floor, and sheds attached, and other out-buildings. There is also a good BLACKSMITH SHOP on the premises.

About 50 acres are cleared and under fence, and the balance of the tract is well covered with excellent oak, pine, and *bark timber*. This property is favorably located in a pleasant neighborhood, about 11 miles from the Extensive Steam Tannery of Messrs. Bobitz & Black, at the foot of Dry Ridge, is also well supplied with never failing springs of water.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by,

JACOB TROUTMAN, JR., Administrator.

Nov.1,

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE "MENGEL HOUSE."—The undersigned will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27th, 1867, that well known three story brick and stone HOTEL PROPERTY, known as the "Mengel House," eligibly situated on Juliana Street, in BEDFORD, Pa., being on the street leading to the celebrated Bedford Springs. This property has been long and favorably known as a summer residence by many visitors to the Bedford Springs, being always filled with first-class boarders. Besides the Hotel building, there is a fine livery stable and other necessary improvements. Lot 60 feet by 240. The subscriber, residing in Bedford, will receive offers and show the premises up to-day of sale. Possession will be given on the first day of April, or sooner, if desired. If desirous so to do, the purchaser can buy out the present tenant, who is doing a pleasant and profitable business.

TERMS—One half in hand; balance in two equal annual payments without interest. Sale at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day. JNO. P. REED, Ex'r of the last Will, &c., of Isaac Mengel, dec'd.

Nov.1:4w.

SPLENDID HOTEL
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale the splendid Hotel in Bloody Run, known as the "Morgret Hotel," situated in the western part of the town. This hotel possesses all the advantages of a good locality, and is, in every respect, a very desirable location. The house is built of brick and nearly new, and contains 13 rooms, and has attached a wash house and bake house; a good stable capable of holding 40 horses, large corn-crib, slaughter-house and other buildings. There is also attached two full lots of ground, fronting 97 feet on the Main street in the plan of the town. The object for selling is that the proprietor intends moving west, and any one desiring to purchase a property will do well to examine this one. TERMS: $4,000 cash, or $4,500 in three equal annual payments, without interest, secured by judgment bonds.

J. ETONDR.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS, CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS, GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES, SADDLERY of all kinds, NAILS, by the kegg or pound, WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON, NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL, HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities, DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,

CUTLERY of every description,

KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap, the very best POCKET KNIVES, PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS, SILVER TEA AND TABLE SPOONS in setts. BRITANIA WARE in setts, trays, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES,

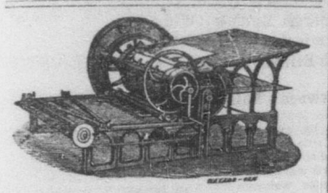
Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards, Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYM

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1867.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

REMOVAL.—The office of Durborrow & Lutz has been removed from their former place of business to the "Inquirer Book Store" on the opposite side of the street.

BROKE JAIL.—William Gibson, awaiting trial on charge of rape, broke out of the jail on Tuesday morning, but after a lively race, was recaptured and again placed in confinement.

WILD TURKEYS.—Messrs. William McMullin and Simon Naus shot six very fine wild turkeys one day last week. Pretty good for one day but Bill and Simon are both good hunters, and no "pots" and deserve all they get.

SAVE POSTAGE AND RISKS—Subscribers to the leading periodicals, such as, Harper's Magazine, The Galaxy, The Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Weekly, & Bazar, Godey's Lady's Book &c., will save the postage and the risk of sending money by mail, besides getting their magazines earlier, by leaving their subscriptions at the "Inquirer Book Store"

EVERY SATURDAY, for November 30th contains: Jack the Giant Killer; The Potentiality of Mrs. Grundy, The Mail Guard's Story, The Wren of the Curragh, Planchette, My Aunt's Pearl Ring, Critics and Cant, Foreign Notes, and The Halt before Rome by A. C. Swinburne. 10 cts. per number. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

CHARACTERISTIC—"Why don't you trade with me?" said a close-fisted tradesman to a friend the other day. The reply was characteristic. "You have never asked me, sir. I have looked all through the papers for an invitation in the shape of an advertisement, and found none. I never go where I am not invited."

JOHN A. BLODGET, Esq. for many years a citizen of this place, now located in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, paid our town a visit last week during court and gave his old friends the extreme pleasure of once more paying their respects to him. Mr. Blodget for many years occupied a leading position at our Bar, but some ten or fifteen years since he located in the West where he remained until a year or two ago when he located in Hollidaysburg and again resumed the practice of the law. We learn that he is doing a paying portion of the business of our neighboring county and we are happy to hear it. He purposes visiting our Courts regularly.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.—All who contemplate availing themselves of the benefits of the Bankrupt Law must do so previous to March 2, 1868, as the fifty per cent. clause takes effect on that day. There are only about one hundred and fifteen days left. All claims against a bankrupt who applies after next March, will, as a matter of course, be proven. Section 36 of the law, in relation to the fifty per cent. is as follows: "And in all proceedings in bankruptcy, commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets does not pay fifty per cent. of the claims against his estate, unless the assent, in writing, of a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, is filed in the case, at or before the time of application for discharge."

A WANT SUPPLIED.—The want of a good book and Stationery store, where all sorts of stationary, books, papers, blanks can at all times be had, has long been felt by the people of our town and neighborhood. Having often heard the want expressed, by both our own people and strangers and believing we found superior facilities for the business, we have been induced to undertake to supply it. We begin with a small but well assorted stock intending to increase it gradually as we gain a better knowledge of the wants of the community. Having begun the business we intend to make it a permanent thing. We will keep a well assorted stock of stationery, books, periodicals and newspapers always on had, and will furnish to order anything not found in our present stock, at the lowest retail prices. Buying and selling for cash only, as we intend to do, we will be enabled to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following cases were disposed of in the Quarter Sessions last week:

Commonwealth. vs. Espey A. Lehman.—Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Henrietta Thomas, returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Leave granted to District Attorney to enter *nolle prosequi* on payment of costs.

Same vs. M. A. R. Carr et al. Indictment for Conspiracy on oath of John McKinney, returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Continued as to Carr. Nol. pros. to others.

Same vs. John Devore.—Indictment for Cruelty to animals on oath of Jacob Evans, returned by Justice Lingenfelter. True Bill. continued.

Same vs. Frank Holsinger.—Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of Alfred Hawn, returned by Justice M. F. Stock Leave granted to District Attorney to enter nol. pros. on payment of costs.

Same vs. John Davison.—Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Maria Fetter, returned by Justice Adams. Leave granted to District Attorney to enter *nolle prosequi* on payment of costs.

Same vs. Edmund Trimbath, Daniel Ritchey and Elizabeth Trimbath.—Indictment for Libel. True Bill. Tried. Verdict: Edmund Trimbath guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted and not guilty as to Daniel Ritchey and Elizabeth Trimbath.

Same vs. Mary Jane Holsinger.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Jonathan Sutton, returned by Justice Stock. Continued on motion of District Attorney.

Same vs. Same.—Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of Jonathan Sutton, returned by Justice Stock. Continued *ut supra*.

Same vs. Jacob Price.—Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Amanda Zimmers, returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Continued.

Same vs. Josiah Holsinger.—Indictment Neglect of the support and maintainance of Defendants wife, Mary Jane Holsinger. Continued.

Same vs. John Brown.—Indictment for Assault and Battery with intent to commit a Rape, returned by Justice Nicodemus. True Bill. Plead guilty. Sentenced to four years and ten calandar months in Western Penitentiary.

Same vs. John Griffith.—Indictment for Assault and Battery with intent to commit a Rape on oath of Mary Hughes, returned by Justice Guyer. True Bill. Verdict, Guilty of Assault and Battery. Sentenced to two months in County Jail.

Same vs. William Jones.—Indictment for Larceny on oath of Joseph F. Long, returned by Justice Guyer. Leave grauted District Attorney to enter nol. pros.

Same vs. Wm. Gibson.—Indictment for Rape on oath of Hannah Gibson. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True Bill. Verdict, Guilty. Motion for new trial.

Same vs. Jacob Dean.—Indictment for Larceny on oath of Jno. A. Mowry. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Leave granted Dist. Attorney to enter nol. pros.

Same vs. Albert Miller and Margaret Miller.—Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Jno. K. Diehl, returned by Justice Gump. True bill. Plead Guilty. Sentenced to four months in county jail.

Same vs. Hannah Gibson.—Commitment for attempting to abscond as a witness in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm Gibson and shielding a criminal, on oath of Robert Steckman. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Discharged.

Same vs. Nimrod Wawns. Indictment for Rape, on oath of Anna Strother, returned by Justice Zembower. True bill. Verdict, not guilty.

Same vs. Jehu Bosen.—Indictment for shooting with intent to kill, on oath of Levi Smith, returned by Justice Nicodemus. Leave granted to Dist. Attorney to enter nol. pros.

Same vs. Josiah Haley.—Indictment for assault and battery, on oath of Rebecca Barges, returned by Justice Nicodemus. Leave granted to Dist. Attorney to enter nol. pros. on payment of costs.

Same vs. Peter Morgart.—Indictment for fornication and bastardy on oath of Mary Catharine Barber. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Leave granted to Dist. Attorney to enter nol. pros.

Same vs. Nelson Miller.—Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Margaret Mayer, returned by Justice Devore. Continued.

Same vs. Henry Bridenthal, Henry Bridenthal, jr. and Robert Bridenthal. Indictment malicious mischief, on oath of Richard Hazlett. Returned by Justice Bowen. Nol. pros entered on payment of costs.

Same vs. Ann E. Bossten. Indictment, Surety of the Peace on oath of Sarah Byerly returned by Justice Nicodemus, Settled.

Same vs. Samuel Booher. Indictment, Surety of the Peace on oath of William Booher, returned by Justice Nicodemus. Settled.

Same vs. Elizabeth Cramer. Indictment for Perjury on oath of Peter Morningstar, returned by Justice Nicodemus. Continued to April term, 1868.

Same vs. David Madara and Henry Hale. Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of John B. Furrey, returned by Justice Nicodemus. Continued.

Same vs. Abm. Koontz and William Harcleroad. Indictment for neglecting to repair roads, on oath of Adam Little, returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Settled.

Same vs. Eliza Suters. Indictment, Larceny on oath of George Stuckey, returned by Justice Lingenfelter. True Bill. Jury disagreed. Leave granted to enter nol. pros.

Same vs. John Charleston, Ridgely Smith, Henry Bagley and Seth Smith. Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of Henry Crawley. True Bill. Plead guilty and submits to the Court. Nol. pros. as to Ridgely Smith. The others sentenced to pay a fine of two dollars each and costs of prosecution, and remain in custody until the sentence is complied with.

Same vs. Lewis Saupp. Indictment for violating liquor law, on oath of Sarah Bagley, returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Ignored, county to pay costs.

Same vs. Joseph Rowser. Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Emma Smith, returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Plead guilty.

Same vs. Joseph Defibaugh. Surety of the Peace on oath of Jacob Walter, returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Dismissed at the costs of prosecutor.

Same vs. Wm. Leary and Joseph Harvey Moorhead. Indictment for neglecting to repair roads, on oath of S. M. Barclay, returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Leave granted to Dist. Attorney to enter nol. pros. on payment of costs.

Same vs. Josiah Holsinger. Indictment for Desertion of wife, on oath of Mary Jane Holsinger, returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Continued.

Same vs. Levi Smith. Indictment for malicious mischief, on oath of Jehu Bosston, returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Leave granted to Dist. Attorney to enter nol. pros.

Same vs. Jonathan Feichtner. Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Charles Bush, returned by Justice Devore. Not a true bill.

Same vs. Mary C. Foor. Indictment for Assault and Battery with intent to kill, on oath of John C. Foor, returned by Justice Mann. Settled.

Same vs. Andrew Hamler and Christopher Osborne. Indictment for not opening road. True Bill. Process awarded.

Same vs. John Brown. Indictment for assault with intent to murder. True Bill. Leave granted to enter nol. pros.

Same vs. William Gibson. Indictment for Incestuous Fornication. True Bill. Continued by consent.

Same vs. Henry Bagley, Seth Smith and John Charleston. Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of Thomas Booher. True Bill. Leave granted to Dist. Attorney to enter nol. pros. on payment of costs.

Same vs. George Brown. Indictment seduction. True Bill. Process awarded.

Same vs. George Stuckey. Indictment for Larceny. True Bill. Leave granted Dist. Attorney to enter nol. pros.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE ROAD LAW.—As a matter of the first importance to our people, we publish the following petition to the Legislature, which is now being circulated for the purpose of obtaining signatures:

To the Honorable the Senate and house of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:

The petition of the undersigned citizens of ——— Township, Bedford County, respectfully represents; that some change in the method of making and keeping in good condition the public roads, of this County, is very much needed, and the undersigned know of no better plan than that of letting out the roads at public sale in sections of half a mile, as has been adopted in many of the townships of Franklin, Chester, Washington and other counties. We therefore pray that said system may be extended to Bedford County, or better yet, that said system may be made general for the State, so as to avoid special Legislation.

For copy of Act see page 336 Pamphlet Laws of 1865.

It is unnecessary to call attention to the fact, that our present road system is so admirably adapted to the purpose of securing bad roads, that one can hardly persuade himself that it was not enacted for that purpose rather than with any design of securing good roads. The law above referred to has been in operation in several counties or parts of counties in the state and has, we believe, given general satisfaction. With the exception of the election of supervisors and the method of letting the work in sections to the lowest bidder, the law makes no material changes in the now existing general road law. It provides for the election, at first, of three supervisors for each township, for the terms of one, two and three years respectively, and thereafter for the election of one each year to serve for three years. Security is required from contractors for the faithful performance of their duties and the taxes are collected in money instead of being worked out as formerly. This in reality removes one of the most formidable obstacles to the securing of good roads under the old law. Under the system of working out taxes, every one who has any experience knows that the workmen, as a rule, expended the greatest possible amount of time on the least possible amount of work, and consequently it was almost impossible to obtain faithful and industrious workmen or to get work properly done. Every one knows that a more costly and less efficient system could scarcely be devised. The proposed change, on the other hand, aims at securing the best work at the lowest price, by letting it in sections to the lowes bidder, so that bidders can secure those sections nearest to them and for keeping which in repair they have the greatest facilities. We believe that a fair and impartial trial of the proposed system will fully satisfy the people most interested, that it will secure for them much better roads than we now have at a much less cost. We are in favor of a trial, as nothing can be worse than the existing law as at present administered. Persons favoring the proposed change can cut out the above petition and attach it to such lists of signers as they are able to secure in their respective townships, and forward them to us at any time before the meeting of the Legislature in January, when we will forward them to our members and see that they secure early attention. In the meantime we will be pleased to receive and publish any communication on the subject whether for or against it.

THE citizens of our town were somewhat startled last week by the announcement that some individual was tearing down the bridge across the river on Richard street. A warrant was issued for his arrest and he was brought before our court on last Friday or Saturday, and related the following circumstances: The bridge was built under the direction of the Bedford and Hollidaysburg turnpike company by James Clark and Josiah Penrose. The company failed and these gentlemen were never paid. Mr. Clark was bankrupted thereby. This occurred some eighteen years ago. A few weeks since Mr. Clark arrived here and advertised the bridge for sale and on the day of sale it was knocked off to him for $3000. He immediately proceeded to barricade it so that the public could not use it or pass over it, believing that this action of his would bring about an investigation which might result in his getting his money. Such a proceeding has been commenced. These men should be paid whether they can recover it by law or not.

ANCIENT FINE ARTS.—*To the Editor of the New York Herald:* Respecting the relics of porcelain ware found in the late exhumations at Herculaneum, which have been forwarded to the Society of Antiquities in London, whereof your correspondent says the bottle resembling Drake's Plantation Bitters was undoubtedly placed among the ruins by the agent of Dr. Drake, we desire to state he is incorrect in every respect. If a bottle was found there, bearing our lettering, the language of the Ancient Romans was different from the accepted literature of that day. Our Agent has other business than this in Europe and has not been in Italy at all. No doubt Americans carry Plantation Bitters to Rome; but trying to impose upon a society of Antiquarians in this way, seems quite useless, and we do not appreciate the joke. It is unnecessary for us to spend money in Europe while we are unable to supply the demand for these celebrated Bitters here. Respectfully,

2t P. H. DRAKE & Co.

THE MORRISON'S COVE RAILWAY.—This project has been revived again as we learn from citizens along the route and from the Hollidaysburg *Register*. That paper says: "the engineers are now at work surveying the route for the proposed railroad from Hollidaysburg to Pattonsville, in Bedford county. There are two routes talked of—one by way of Newry, the other directly from Hollidaysburg *via* the Reservoir to Martha Furnace and the Gap Works. The enterprise is in the hands of men who will push it to completion. The iron manufacturers of that vicinity are all deeply interested in its success, and from the manner in which they are going into the work we believe it will succeed. The citizens all along, and at the other terminus of the road will, as a matter of course, give the enterprise all the assistance they can. The road, when built, will open up one of the richest grain growing districts in the State, besides bringing to market the inexhaustible quantities of iron ore with which this part of the country abounds."

This is very encouraging, and we hope that the project will be pushed right along. There is an abundance of capital to complete the road along the line; all that will be necessary for the farmers to do will be to subscribe half as much stock as such an improvement will enhanced the value of their lands and the road will be made.

AFFIXING STAMPS.—From the following notice which we copy, persons mailing letters will see what their duty is in regard to that matter:

Many inquiries have from time to time reached us from postmasters as to their duty in regard to affixing stamps on letters, &c., handed to them at the postoffice, accompanied by the necessary amount of postage in *money*. The "duty" of a postmaster in regard to this matter is very clear. It is to see that all matter sent from his office, on which pre-payment is required, is *pre paid by stamps*. It is *not* his duty to pre-pay such matter himself; that is the business of the person who deposits the matter in the post-office, and *he* should affix the necessary stamps, and not call upon the postmaster or clerks to do so. There are circumstances under which it is proper for a postmaster or clerk to affix them, as a matter of common courtesy or charity—as in the case of a woman, a child, a cripple, an aged or very ignorant person; but he is not only not required to do it in ordinary cases, but it is, for various reasons, very desirable that he should not make a practice of it. Where it involves a neglect of his regular prescribed duties, it should *never* be done. Without enlarging further on the subject, we will mention that this practice not long since led to the arrest of two clerks in a postoffice for a very serious violation of a law relating to the postoffice.

DICKENS AMERICAN NOTES.—We have just received from the publishers, (Ticknor & Fields; Boston) a copy of these much abused papers of the great novelist. The enterprising publishers improved the very moment of Mr. Dickens arrival on our shores by issuing this timely edition of his criticisms of our American life of twenty years ago. It was called forth by the following editorial in the "*New York Tribune*" of Oct, 23.

We regret to observe that one or two journals are spiteful enough to print some very unkind remarks about Charles Dickens in anticipation of his forthcoming visit to America. Mr. Dickens said some pretty hard things of us many years ago, but it is by no means certain that we did not deserve them; and even if we did not, any man of sense ought to know that whatever little injury he ever did us has been twenty times outweighed by the substantial good he has conferred upon the world. The fact is, we doubt whether those who are now rudest in their censure of the great novelist know how much truth and good sense are embodied in the writings with which they principally find fault, and how groundless is the assertion that he "abused the hospitality' which we forced upon him. It would be a wise thing—good for Mr. Dickens and good for ourselves—if our publishers would take the present opportunity to put upon the market a new edition of the "American Notes;" that would help us to know how little we had to complain of from the hands of our guest, how much we have mended our manners, and how much there is still to mend.

THE GALAXY, For December, contains "Democracy," by Walt Whitman; "Our Golden Wedding," by T. W. Parsons; "The Drunken Drama," by Olive Logan, "Beating," by D. M.; "Words and Their Uses," by Richard Grant White; "A Note or Two on Music," by M. A. Cary; "Small Planters in the South," by James O. Noyes; "How the Spirits Tormented Me," by Richard Frothingham; "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," by Mrs. Edwards; "Waiting for the Verdict," by Mrs. R. H. Davis; and "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

This number completes the fourth volume of The Galaxy.

The price of The Galaxy is $3 50 a year; two copies for $6.

Address W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 Park Row, New York.

A SOLEMN FARCE.—On Thursday the 21st three young men were arraigned in court for a wanton attack upon a colored barber several weeks ago while quietly at work in his own shop. They had been arrested and released upon giving bail for their appearance at the recent session of court and their good behavior during the interval. The same parties before they had been arraigned in court on this first charge, were again engaged in a drunken quarrel and sent to prison. Under these circumstances they came before the court as above stated, pleaded guilty, without any extenuating circumstances, and were fined by the court two dollars each and costs of prosecution. We believe in tempering justice with mercy but we also believe in tempering mercy with such justice as will secure peace and good order in the community. Such trifling penalties for flagrant outrages are scarcely better than encouragement of crime, and only make a solemn mockery of the supposed power of the law to protect quiet, unoffending and peacable citizens.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—This season of the year seems to be peculiarly unhealthy—for hogs. Each morn of the past week there might have been heard, in all directions, the "shrill shriek and guttural groan" of some dying porker, and visions of sausage, 'fresh, and by the yard,' disturb the dreams of less fortunate neighbors who have no such luxury in prospect. Some very fine, fat fellows have been killed this fall already. One by Mr. Wm. Cook, (blacksmith) weighing four hundred and thirty-three pounds. This is ahead as far as reported.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement, &c.

THE ELECTIC MAGAZINE for December comes to us with a finely engraved likeness of Edmond About one of the most popular and distinguished of the living writers of France.

The contents are: Recent Researches in Palestine, The Marriage Law of the Three Kingdoms, Old Stories Retold, The Maucre of the Mamelukes, The Romance of Medicine, The Last Supper of Leonardo da Vinci, translated from the German, The Philosophy of Goethe, first paper; Social Aspects of German Protestantism, Why the Leaves Fall, The Symbolism of the Sublime, The Village on the Cliff, The Morality of Literary Art, The Abkasian Insurrection of August 8, 1866, Franz Lirzt—The Second Mozart, Physics of the Brain, Foolish Virgins, Poetry, Notes on Books and Varieties.

The *Eclectic* constitutes an epitome of all the best foreign periodical literature. Its selections are made with great taste and good judgment from the whole range of foreign periodicals. To all who wish to keep up their acquaintance with current foreign literature without the expense of the English Quarterlies and leading periodicals, the *Eclectic* is indispensable. Its publishers pledge themselves for the year 1868 to keep it fully up to its past high standard. Price of single copy $5.00 per year. Published by W. H. Bidwell, 5 Beekman stree, New York.

DIED.

In Harrison township on the 20th inst., WILLIAM H. infant son of William and Kate Earnest, aged 5 days.

On the 18th inst., in Bedford tp., THOMAS IMLER, aged 50 years, 6 months and 17 days.

On the 18th inst., Mrs. SARAH MANN, relict of David Mann.

Mrs. Mann was one of the excellent of the earth. She was one of the most humble and confiding christians. In Bedford, where she lived for many years, she deservedly enjoyed the highest esteem of a very large circle of acquaintance. In her death, the Reformed Church, to which she belonged, has lost an highly esteemed member, and its pastor, a sincere friend. Her last sickness was protracted and sometimes with much suffering, but she bore it all with that perfect resignation to the will of God, which only the Christian can do. Those who mourn her death will find much comfort in the recollection of her many virtues and in her meek exercise of all the Christian graces. She now rests in peace as to her body and in happiness as to her soul.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor for the pardon of John M. Hamond convicted at February Sessions 1766, for Horse stealing and breach of Prison.

G. H. SPANG,
Nov. 29th, 1867. Atty. for Petitioner.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers at private sale, a good two story Log House containing four good rooms, and a lot of ground of about one-third of an acre, enclosed with a board fence. The property is situated within one mile of Bedford, and would make a desirable home for a laboring man or menchanic. Price $325. J. G. BRIDAHAM.
November 29, 1867-tf

ESTATE OF CAPT. GEO. SMITH, deceased. Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo* on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will make payment, and those having claims present them without delay to
nov29-6w GORGE W. SMITH.
Residing in Fulton County, Pa.

RATIONS COMMUTED.—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations.*—The heirs of prisoners who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover Commutation for Rations provided by an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration with the Will annexed, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Amos, late of Bedford township, deceased, that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make payment immediately, and those having claims may present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. B. AMOS,
Nov. 29, 1867.-6w L. B. AMOS,
Residing in Bedford, township.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Burket, late of Union township, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises,

On Friday, December 20th, 1867,
at 10 o'clock A. M.

the following described real estate to wit: A splendid farm, being the mansion tract of said deceased, containing 135 acres more or less, about 65 acres of which are cleared, under fence and in a high state of cultivation, the balance well timbered, and having erected thereon a two story weather-board house, a good barn, spring house, and other out-buildings. There is also a Still House on the premises. This tract is well watered, has a good orchard, and is very desirable. Terms made known on day of sale. A. J. BURKET,
nov29-4w *Administrator.*

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The subscribers, Executors, of the last Will and Testament of Nathan H. Wolf, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, in said township, on

Tuesday, December 24th, 1867,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the one undivided half of a tract of Land situate in said township, adjoining lands of Jacob Croyle, John S. Miller, and others, containing **80 Acres** and allowance. About 65 acres of the land are cleared and under cultivation, and the residue is well timbered. The improvements are a two story Log Dwelling House, with Kitchen attached, a frame Bank Barn, Smoke House, and other out-buildings. There is also a Splendid Orchard on the place, and at the door of the dwelling is one of the best Springs in the neighborhood. This tract is known as "Chestnut Ridge" land, is of the finest quality, and very productive. The other undivided half of this tract belongs to John Wolf, one of the Executors, but the whole will be sold together and undivided so that the title may pass to the purchaser.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money in hand; the balance in two equal payments, without interest, secured by judgments or mortgage.

Possession given on the 1st of April next.
nov29-4w JOHN WOLF,
THOS. McCOY, *Executors.*

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH. A Family and an Agricultural Journal devoted to *Choice Literature*, including Poetry, Novelettes, Tales, and Moral and Entertaining Reading, generally. In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, etc., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

Agriculture and Horticulture, embracing Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, etc. Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empirics and sensation adventurers by which the farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* is alone worth the price of subscription.

News Department.—The same industry, care and discrimination in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, expressly for this paper, which has hitherto been one of its marked features and given such universal satisfaction, will be continued with re-doubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public.

Terms.—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for. Specimen numbers sent. Address,
(nv29) PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor, Germantown, Phila., Pa.

A NEW GROVER & BAKER $55 SEWING MACHINE for sale—one half cash and the balance in a reasonable time. Apply to Box 61, Bedford.

THE INQUIRER BOOK STORE!

The subscribers have just opened in the building adjoining the *Inquirer* office, opposite the "Mengle House," lately occupied by Mrs. Tate, a

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and Rack,
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Sstands, Sand Boxes, Barometer Ink Stands and Racks, Pocket
Ink Stands, Pencil Sharpers, Receipt Books
Different kinds, Copy Books, Primers, Mother Goose and others,
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Speller, 1st, 2nd, 3rd,
4th and 5th Readers, Brook's
Primary, Mental
and Written Arithmetic,
Mitchell's New Intermediate Geography, Brown's Grammar, Lossing's Pictorial History of the United States, Sealing Wax, Blank Deeds, Blotting Paper, Photograph Albums, various kinds and sizes, Almanacs, etc., etc.

Persons desiring any of the above articles or other articles in their line, will find it to their advantage to give the

"INQUIRER BOOK STORE"

a call. We buy and sell for Cash, and by this arrangement we expect to sell as cheap as goods of this class are sold in the cities.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Th undersigned will offer for sale the following desirable real estate, at Woodbury, Bedford Co., Pa., on

Friday, December 20th, 1867,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND fronting on Main and Mill streets, on which is erected a good two story Dwelling House, a Barn and Stable attached thereto, Wash, Smoke and Ice Houses, a never-failing well of water at the door, a sistern nearly new, besides all the necessary out-buildings.

ALSO, two other lots situated on the South-West corner of Main and Mill streets, on which is erected a new Store House and Dwelling with all the necessary out-buildings; one back lot of about one acre more or less.

ALSO, a tract of land situated one and a half miles from Woodbury, containing 38 acres, about one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance covered with good timber. This tract of land is situated in the oar regions of Morrison's Cove and is reputed by many to be a good oar tract.

ALSO, a tract of land situated two miles West of Woodbury, containing 5 acres, covered with a fine growth of Chestnut Timber. The inducements in this property are rarely offered to purchasers.

TERMS made known on day of sale.
GEORGE R. BARNDOLLAR.
Woodbury, Bedfore Co., Pa., Nov. 29, '67.-w4

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford township, deceased; will sell at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, containing 113 Acres, more or less, with

THREE DWELLING HOUSES,
GRIST MILL,
SAW MILL,
DISTILLERY,
BARN

and other out-buildings thereon erected. Situated three miles North of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power.

ALSO, a tract of choice land containing 30 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Frederick Kuntz, Adam Dibert and others, containing about 50 acres.

TERMS reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford Co., or Richard Sill, Bedford. JOSIAH RICHEY,
nov29tf *Executor*

13 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—The Board of School Directors of Southampton township, desire to employ Thirteen School Teachers: Thirty dollars will be paid for first class certificates. Apply immediately to the undersigned. By order of the Board.
W. BENNET, Prest.
ISRAEL M. BENNET, Sec'y. nov223t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court the undersigned administrators of John Dasher, late of Hopewell township, deceased, will sell, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867, the following valuable real estate, viz: A Messuage or LOT OF GROUND situate in said township, known as the "Yellow Creek Post Office Property," containing TEN ACRES and allowance, with two two-story Dwelling Houses, (one of which has a Store-room,) a good Stable, and other out-buildings thereon erected, and an excellent well of water near the door. Sale to commence at one o,clock P. M.

TERMS made known on day of sale.
JOHN B. FLUCK,
Nov. 22. WM. H. DASHER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* upon the estate of Valentine Weirick, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, the subscriber hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate to present the same properly authenticated for settlement. And all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. FRANCIS DONAHOE,
nov15 Admr. c. t. a.

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A work of real value, and an almost indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it; answering all the objections to its authenticity urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book up to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information heretofore locked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.
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CLEAVER'S WONDERFUL LINIMENT.
IT IS EFFICACIOUS AND CHEAP.
If you have a cut, old sore, frost-bite, tetter, or any ailment requiring outward application you should use it.
If your horses or cattle have cuts, kicks, sprains, grease, scratches, or old sores, you should use it, for you can get nothing better either for yourself or horses, and cattle.
You can procure it of store keepers, and dealers, in patent medicines throughout the county.
Manufactured only by
JAS. CLEAVER.
Hopewell, Pa., Nov. 8-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa., by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Jacob F. Hoover, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
nov15 DAVID L. KEAGY, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of MARTIN IMLER, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately to the subscriber, residing in said township, and those having claims to present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH IMLER,
Nov.8. Adm'r.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS
Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first-class instrument.
The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its w

Farm, Garden & Household.

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND BY GRAZING.

If the soil can have all its crops returned to it in kind, or in the shape of manure made by feeding them to animals upon it, it will constantly improve. A worn out soil left to grow up to forest will recover its fertility in due time. Cow pastures decline in productiveness because the cows are usually yarded at night, and a large part of their manure as well as milk and calves, is removed from the soil. It is different with the grazing of beeves or of fattening sheep. Where the object is to make beef for market: bullocks of three or four years of age are bought in the spring in good condition, and turned into the pasture as soon as the grass is sufficiently grown to support them, and are sold off in the fall. It is considered a matter of great importance by graziers that the pasture should be large, and should have only so many cattle as it can carry through the season. It has been found in experience that the changing of beeves from one pasture to another has a bad influence upon them. They become restless and loose flesh. In many districts where ground plaster does well, it is sown at the rate of a bushel or two to the acre every spring. Even in this small quantity the effect is often astonishing, bringing in white clover, and on pastures where it has not been applied before it will sometimes increase the feed four-fold. With this cheap dressing and grazing beeves, many run down farms have been brought up to a high degree of productiveness. Some boast that their meadows will carry a bullock to the acre. With good judgment in buying and selling, this is an easy way to get rent from land. The stock require very little attention after they are turned into the pasture, until the drover comes in the fall, or they are otherwise marketed.

Sheep are said to improve land more rapidly than bullocks. The manure is more evenly distributed if the land is level; and if it is broken, the most of it is dropped where it is most needed, upon the tops of the knolls. They also crop bushes more closely than beeves, but in order to keep brush under, all the brush should be cut with the scythe at the start, and the pasture should be heavily stocked as long as the sprouts push. In Harrison county, Ohio, and in other parts of the State, where the winter wheat has become an uncertain crop, we are informed that many of the farmers have resorted to wool as a substitute. This crop has several important advantages over wheat. It involves much less labor, and improves, rather than exhausts the soil. It is found that the sheep pastures are growing more productive. Wool at fifty cents a pound can be carried to market profitably, much farther than wheat at the ordinary prices. A pound of wheat is now worth but three or four cents, and freight on grain is about as expensive as on wool. The latter, moreover, is one of the few products of the farm that can be held over without serious risk of loss. Some of the finest wool in the State is produced in this County, and has been sold from fifty to sixty cents a pound this season. In considering the question of abandoning sheep husbandry, as some may be tempted to do, under temporary reverses of falling prices, we think due credit should be given to sheep as improvers of the soil. The farmer can hardly grow poor whose soil is constantly rich.—*American Agriculturist.*

ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENTS.—Too often, as we have traveled over the country this summer, have we witnessed a fine house, good buildings and fences, but the road-side outside of the fence line containing more or less rubbish evidently the gatherings and prunings of the garden and lawn trees. Sometimes the street or roadway is clear of this; but while the grass is clipped inside the fence, the outside is left to grow long and rank, with more or less coarse weeds, presenting just that appearance the to man's grounds, that the finding of a heap of dirt under the lounge would to the housewife, and giving him in our view no claim to a better name than would be applied to such a housewife.

Our horticultural readers should each and all strive to make the outward appearance of their grounds clean, neat and tasteful, first by keeping away all rubbish from the street, next by frequent mowing and destruction of weeds, and lastly by planting and caring for shade trees and flowering shrubs, giving themselves pleasure, and attracting notice from every passer-by; and again, as an example to those of their neighbors, who not being readers or not having learned to move out of their original tracks, continue to make brush piles, keep hog-pens, and grow thistles, mullein, etc., in front of their houses.—*The Horticulturist.*

TREE PLANTING.—In planting trees this fall, all should remember that it is requisite to set the tree only just so deep as to enable it to stand, for we can earth to protect it from heaving off the winter's frosts; and as soon as spring opens and the ground is leveled down, the roots will start and seek their appropriate depth. If we dig a deep hole, especially in hard clay soil, and fill it with good loam and set our trees therein, we first invite the water there as in a cistern—and second, we cause a vigorous growth of roots, until they reach the undisturbed clay, when a check is at once preceptible; and often an orchard stands from five to seven years without apparently making any progress. Remember, then, and plant your trees just so deep, as to cover their roots, but no more; then earth up for a winter protection against frost for the first year, and dress down again to a level in spring.—*Horticulturist.*

IRON AND VEGETABLES.—A curious discovery, says the *American Farmer*, Baltimore, has been made in France, regarding the influence of iron on vegetables. On the chalky shores, where there is an absence of iron, vegetation is sere and withered in appearance, which, it appears, is removed by the application of a solution of the sulphate of iron. Harricot beans, watered with this substance, acquired an addition of sixty per cent. Mulberries, peaches, pears, grape vines and wheat, derive advantages from the same treatment. In the cultivation of clover, wonderful advantages have been gained by the application of the sulphate of iron on soils where it is desired to produce an early crop. In view of these facts the *Farmer* asks: "What becomes of all the scales which fall from the anvils of our land?"

ONE man asked another why his beard was brown and his hair so very white? Because, said he, one is twenty years younger than the other.

Humorous.

THE greatest bet ever made has been decided by the printers to be the alphabet.

A boy's idea of having a tooth drawn may be summed up as follows: "The doctor hitched fast to me, pulled his best, and just before it killed me the tooth came out."

Two distinguished philosophers took shelter under one tree during a heavy shower.—After some time, one of them complained that he felt the rain. "Never mind," replied the other, "there are plenty of trees; when this one is wet through we will go to another."

THERE'S our grandmother, says a cotemporary, a striking instance why woman should vote. She's paid taxes on a dog for the last ten years, and declares she won't stand it any longer—she'll either vote or kill the dog.

AN Irishman speaking of his children, said: "They are all well but the one born in this country. I must take him to the Green Isle, for I belave he is languishing for his native air, that he never smelt at all."

IT is a shame, husband, that I have to sit here mending your old clothes!" "Don't say a word about it, wife; the least said the soonest mended."

A TRAVELER stopped at an inn in a neighboring village, and finding the landlord and landlady fighting, cried out, "Halloo, who keeps this house?" The wife replied, "That's just what we are trying to decide."]—Ex.

MUCH HURT."—As the afternoon way train was coming from Baltimore, recently, the conductor, calling out the names of way stations, shouted, in explosive tones, "Jessup's Cut!" 'Was he hurt much?' inquired a demure looking passenger; whereupon there was a general snicker, and the conductor proceeded to another car, called out, in a lower key, "Jessup's Cut!"

As a weary traveler was winding his way through the mud in a far-west region of the country, he discovered a young maiden seated in front of the door of a small log house. He rode up in front of the cabin, and asked the girl for a drink of water. He drank it, and, she being the first woman he had seen for several days, offered her a dime for a kiss. The young maiden accepted the offer, and received both the kiss and the dime. The traveler was about to resume his journey, but the girl never before having seen a dime asked: "What am I to do with the dime?" "You may use it any way you wish," he replied, "it is yours." "If that's the case," said she "I'll give you back the dime and take another kiss."

SOME editor says that the destiny of the world often hangs on the smallest trifles. A little miff between Charles Bonaparte and his love Letitia might have broken off a marriage which gave birth to Napoleon and the battle of Waterloo. To which a contemporary adds: "Yes that is a fact. Suppose a little miff had taken place between Adam and Eve! What then?"

WHEN Count D'Orsay first came to England as a very young man, about twenty-two years of age, he was invited to dine at Holland House, where he was seated next to Lady Holland herself, who supposed that the handsome stranger was a shy young man, awe-struck by her majestic presence. Owing to a considerable abdominal development, her ladyship was continually letting her napkin slip from her lap to the ground, and as often as she did so, she smiled blandly, but authoritively upon the French Count, and asked him to pick it up. He politely complied several times, but at last, tired of this exercise, he said, to her great surprise—"Had I not better madam, remain under the table, in order that I may hand you your napkin more rapidly."

HAD THE SYMPTOMS, BUT NOT THE DISEASE.—The Janesville *Gazette* tells the following good one of Lute Taylor of the Prescott *Journal*:

Last winter, Lute was travelling in the stage with a party of gentlemen, among whom was a noted Democratic politician from Minnesota now a candidate for a State office. The day was intensly cold and the company were obliged to stop occasionally to warm up. Halting at a little inn at the roadside the democrat invited Lute up to take a drink of whisky, to which he readily assented, and as Lute was both dry and cold, he turned out a pretty stiff "horn," swallowed it instanter and repaired at once to the stove to thaw out. Lute's free and easy style suited the democrat to a dot, and after freely imbibing himself, he walked up to Lute and said: "I'll bet any man ten dollars you are a good democrat."

As Lute is an awful radical, this touched his pride, and he replied in his usual stammering style: "I a advise you n not to bet more m-money than you wish to lose. I acknowledge I h-have all the symptoms, but not the d-d-disease."

As a newly married couple from down East were one night lying in bed, talking over "matters and things," a heavy thunder storm arose. The loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightening filled them with terror and fearful apprehensions. Suddenly a tremendous crash caused the loving couple to start as though they had received an electric shock. Jonathan, throwing his arms around his dear, exclaimed—"Hug up to me, Lizzie, let's die like men!"

IN Missouri during the war, a loyal stage driver persisted in driving his route. His friends, fearing for his life, tried to frighten him. His horses were near a grave yard—One man played ghost, when he went, at midnight, to get them. The ghost stalked solemnly across his path, all in white, saying, "Beware!" Whoa, January," said Jehu, delivering a lusty kick on the side of the spook, "wot yer doin' out here this time o'night? Git back in yer hole!"

A RAW Irishman, just over, went into a restaurant and was asked by the waiter what he would have? "Why, wittles to ate, uv coorse," was the reply. A plate of hash was placed before him. "Fot's that?" demanded Mickey. "That's wittles," was the answer. Mickey eyed the compound suspiciously for some time, and finally exclaimed "Be jabers the man that chew'd that can ate it!"

"COME till America, Pat!" writes a son of the Emerald Isle, to his friend in Ireland; "'tis a fine country to get a living in. All ye have to do is to get a three cornered box and fill it wid bricks and carry it till the top of a four-story building and the man at the top does all the work."

CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE
AND
SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED, AT
Greatly Reduced Prices,
At J. M. Shoemaker's Store.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:

10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calt Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE

with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. **10 per cent. saved** by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,
Cash and Produce Store,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.
June 28, 1867:6m

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.
PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,
OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN
SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
CIRCULATION OVER 1500.
HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:
ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE
WITH
NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,
AND IN THE
LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,
SUCH AS
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom	Mail.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom	Mail.	
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	
LE4.40	LE 7.50		Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR4.17	
5.02	8.10		McConnellstown	9.08	3.37	
5.14	8.22		Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49	
5.31	8.38		Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30	
5.50	8.53		Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15	
6.00	9.01		Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08	
6.10	9.12		Cove,	8.58	2.54	
6.20	9.16		Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50	
AR6.38	AR	9.33	Saxton,	LE7.35	LE2.35	
	LE	9.40			AR2.26	
			10.00 Riddlesburg,		2.08	
			10.08 Hopewell,		2.00	
			10.24 Piper's Run,		1.44	
			10.42 Tatesville,		1.19	
			10.55 Bloody Run,		1.07	
	AR	11.05	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30	
6.55	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15	
7.00	10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10	
AR7.15	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.05	LE2.05	
		Broad Top City.			

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

BLOODY RUN STILL AHEAD!
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS
AT
BLAKE'S CHEAP CASH STORE.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.
Hats, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers,
Ornaments, Millinery Goods,
Embroideries, Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings, Buttons,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Notions,
Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, Groceries and Dry Goods, a full assortment of Confectionaries, &c. &c. Also, just received, a large stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which is being sold at wholesale prices.
MILLINERY WORK DONE TO ORDER.
Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and see our new stock, and remember our terms are CASH.
CHARLES BLAKE.
Bloody Run, Sept. 27:3m.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.
Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.
First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.
One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.
Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.
ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.
ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.
Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penna.

IRON WATER PIPE.
HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.
Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.
DEALERS IN
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.
Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.
june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
"OUR OWN MAKE,"
After more than Five Years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. *EVERY LADY WHO HAS NOT GIVEN THEM A TRIAL, SHOULD DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.*
Our assortment embraces every style, length and size, for Ladies, Misses and Children, Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "*W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH ST., PHILAD'A.*," upon each tape. No others are genuine.
Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 ARCH St., PHIL'A.
March 15, 1867.10mo

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]
LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.
The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.
This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers	(*B. E.*).
A Scientific Course,	(*B. S.*).
A Ladies' Course,	(*M. A.*).
A Classical Course,	*A. B.*).
A Biblical Course	(*B. B. S.*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.
EXPENSES:
For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks.....$88.50
Instrumental Music..... 18.00
Double Entry Book Keeping, (in classes).... 15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.
For catalogue and further particulars, address Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., President,
Dec. 14:66:1yr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

OYES! OYES! OYES!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.
WILLIAM GRACEY.
Oct18:.6m

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

WANTED.—Forty heavy locust posts, and thirty bushels of corn. Apply to
Nov.1:2t. J. R. DURBORROW.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2 1866

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
CHEAPEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
BEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

CALL AND SEE THE MAMMOTH STOCK.

200 STOVES OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

50 SECOND HAND STOVES.

THEY Will NOT BE UNDERSOLD
TIN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHEAPER THAN the CHEAPEST.

Every body will please bear in mind that B. M, BLYMYER & CO., sell CHEAPER goods, in their line, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. Remember the place
NO. 1. STONE ROW.
oct.4:tf.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens
Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE
WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!
The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that
SPLENDID FARM
situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **10 ACRES,** more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid
DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,
Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.
This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.
PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE.
We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms
No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.
No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.
No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.
No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!
The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**
TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

J. R. SPEER, M. D., and A. M. SPEER, M. D.,
Having associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public; the former in the various branches of the profession; the latter more particularly in the treatment of the
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
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WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

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aug5, '64:tf.

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aug30:3m

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